



Going all out in the Grand Moscow Regatta at Krylatskoye.

Photo by Andrei Knyazov

KRYLATSKOYE WELCOMES ROWERS

The Grand Moscow Regatta, the annual international rowing competition held in the past decade at the Krylatskoye Rowing Canal, ended this Sunday with final results of 12 countries.

On balance we are content with the outcome, said USSR team head coach Anatoly Belen-

kov. We dominated the women's event, as our leading crews, who were successful at last year's world championship, triumphed here as well. Our men's performance of a year ago was a disappointment, but things have changed for the

better. True, to come to the forefront our male rowers will still have to work hard. Our national team is in need of fresh talent. We look forward to the results in the forthcoming start of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations, he stressed.

Changes in European basketball

The new basketball champions of Europe are Italy, who beat Spain 105-96 in the continental championship final game. This is the third time that Spain has failed to net the European championship. The USSR, world champions and 13-time European titlists, ended up this time round in third place.

In accordance with tradition at the end of the championship held in Franco newsmen named the best players. Included in the symbolic European top five was the USSR centre Sahotis. He also voted the best center of the championship. Sahotis was the top scorer in the Soviet team with 126 points. Spentoris Corbelan and San Epitacio were named the play-makers and attacker of the championship, Greek Galis—the best defence-

man and the Italian Meneghin—the best backboard player. Ireland came fourth, followed by France, Israel, Yugoslavia, West Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Sweden.

There were quite a few surprises in the tournament. USSR team head coach Alexander Gomelsky told a TASS correspondent. The world champions the USSR placed only third, while the Olympic winners Yugoslavia came a poor seventh. Italy and Spain came to the forefront, which is quite logical as I see it, he stressed. Recently they improved their team play and physical condition which helped Spain, for instance, keep up a very fast tempo throughout the game and at the same time, to show brilliant technique.

Onslaught on speed record

37-year-old British businessman Richard Noble said he would regain the world overall speed record for Britain.

This time he is planning to reach 1,045 kph in the Black Rock desert in Nevada to beat the world record of 1,001.6395 kph set by American Gary Gebel.

Noble set the British record of 989.72 kph last November. His four-tonne 34,000 hp car

has two jet engines modified by Rolls Royce mechanics.

The latest world record for Britain was set by Donald Campbell in 1964 and stood at 648.61 kph.

Noble said the exact time he will go into action depends on the weather. At present onethird of the desert is waterlogged but the temperature is rising.

Boris MIKHAILOV

Football: change of leader

After 11 rounds in the national football championship Yury Ararat, who led the standings, made way for Odoose Chernomoretz, who are very successful in the attack to have scored 17 goals, only two less than Moscow Spartak.

The club's Fink is now the championship top scorer with seven goals.

Altogether 18 goals were netted in the 11 round, with the visitors accounting for seven.

'March' under umbrellas

A downpour and cold wind failed to deter the participants of an original sports event — an international 100 km walk.

Nearly 300 supermarathon enthusiasts from Australia, the USA, Canada, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and France set out from the town of Nyon in Switzerland to contest the individual and team titles. Switzerland, which fielded the biggest team of 88, ended the winners.

A downpour for the larger part of the 100 km route forced the athletes to use umbrellas.

BREITNER QUILTS THE GAME

Renowned West German football player Paul Breitner, who recently played in a Munich game which wrapped up his career on the pitch. The game tipped Bayern, for which he played for many years, against a side composed of players Breitner invited from various countries. He played for Bayern in the first half and the all-world side in the second.

The latter won through, 3-2, to the cheering of a crowd of nearly 80,000 which crammed the Olympic stadium. With no substitutes left to go and the team going level at 2-2, Breitner scored a penalty kick.

The "all-world side" featured Schumacher, Beckenbauer (Bayern), Loandro, Forster, Junke, Pezzay, Adillo, Zico, Litibek, Kemper (Hirubach) and Schenker.



Breitner said after the game he would have liked to see some other players on the international side, including Soviet attacker Oleg Blokhin, but they all had European championship elimination game commitments. Breitner first joined Bayern at 18 and won the West German title on four occasions. He won the European title playing for West Germany in 1972, and the 1974 world cup final against Holland. He was on the West German side for last year's world cup in Spain, which he won. Breitner said he was "pleased" by the decision to quit his football career.

Vladimir Mikhlin

Athletics

In the competition of youth teams the USSR women's team defeated their West German counterparts 17,533-16,613 in a seven-event athletic contest in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, while the Soviet male decathletes won 23,722-19,300.

The USSR also won all the top three places in both events. Svetlana Filatyeva from Kirov was the top female contestant with 6,090 and Igor Sobolevsky from the Kiev Region totalled 8,237 points.



Brordlovsk Army Club beat Moscow Pili 4-1 in a national championship game. Both clubs have their sights set on the top awards.

Photo by Sargis Proskov

Fine achievement for Romanian long-jumper

Anisoara Cusmir of Romania long-jumped 743 cm, a 22 cm improvement on her previous world mark. She competed in the national open athletic championship to produce a fine series of jumps—727, 721, twice 715 and finally 743.

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POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee considered the results of the Soviet-Finnish talks which took place in Moscow during the official visit of the President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto. It was noted with satisfaction that the visit had been characterized by a further strengthening of the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between the USSR and Finland. Having approved the talks held, the Politbureau stressed that their results and the documents signed represent an important new step in the steady development of all-round cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Finland and are a useful contribution towards stronger security in Europe.

The Politbureau of the CPSU

Central Committee heard a report on General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov's talk with the prominent American politicians and public figures Averell and Pamela Harriman. Yuri Andropov's evaluation of the current state of Soviet-American relations given during this talk was fully supported by the Politbureau. It was emphasized that peaceful coexistence and the development of mutually advantageous relations on an equitable basis with the United States remains the general line of Soviet policy. This approach is impeded by the policy pursued by the present American administration which aims at attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and at dictating to it its conditions. Such a policy annihilates all the positive things achieved in USSR-USA relations, and opens no prospect either in present conditions or in the future.

The Politbureau considered the ongoing public discussion of the USSR draft law on working collectives and on increasing their role in the running of factories, offices and other organizations. Over 1 million 200 thousand meetings of working people have been held throughout the country in which more than 110 million took part.

It was decided that the draft law, with account being taken of the results of the public discussion, should be submitted for consideration by the regular session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Proposals put forward by the Council of Ministers of the USSR for the construction and commissioning of atomic heating stations in 1983-90, were approved.

The Politbureau heard a report by Andrei Gromyko on the results of his talks with Fernando Morán, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain, as well as a report by Comrade Gorbachev on the results of a visit to Canada by a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Round the Soviet Union

REGULAR FLIGHTS HAVE BEGUN ON A NEW AIR ROUTE LINKING THE CAPITAL OF NORTH OSETIA, ORDZHONIKIDZE, WITH LENINGRAD. It will take three hours to get from the snowy mountains of the Caucasus to the banks of the Neva River. Airlines new fly from the capital of this autonomous republic along almost 30 routes.

A SMALL PLANET DISCOVERED BY THE SOVIET ASTROPHYSICIST NIKOLAI CHERNY HAS BEEN NAMED AFTER ANTON CHEKHOV, the classical Russian writer. 15 km in diameter, the planet is 390 million km from the Earth.



In the photo: California peace champions on the march.

Photo AP-TASS

FACTS and EVENTS

The European parliament has approved Greenland's request which was given self-rule in 1979, to withdraw from the EEC. Before Greenland withdraws from the Common Market, a number of treaties are to be drawn up in order to regulate further relations between the world's biggest island and the community.

In 1982, the volume of trade between France and South Africa stood at \$3.2 thousand million francs. South Africa is the third French partner in importance in the African continent.

INDIRA GANDHI ADDRESSES UNCTAD SESSION

Belgrade. We would like the two great powers—the Soviet Union and the United States — and their allies to reach agreement on disarmament measures and to agree on the non-use of nuclear weapons, said the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, addressing the 6th session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). She pointed out that the progress of all countries, both developed and developing, completely depended on peace on earth.

The head of the Indian government spoke in favour of a programme of specific measures aimed at reviving the world economy. This is the very topic raised in the economic declaration adopted by the 7th Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries which was held in Delhi.

Indira Gandhi issued a firm demand that an end be put to the arms race. More and more destructive weapons are being manufactured, although existing stockpiles are more than enough to destroy the whole of mankind, she pointed out. The funds for peace and development can only be increased by cutting back military budgets.

NEW TOURIST CENTRE OPENS IN MOSCOW

The West German Tourist Centre has opened an office in Moscow.

I was asked by a diplomat, the centre's General Director, Grotzer Spatzler told MNI correspondents, why the centre only opened this year. After all, a booming tourist exchange has existed between the FRG and the USSR for some time. I would like to emphasize from the outset that the opening of our office does not mark the beginning but rather represents the growing link to our activities, testifying to the strength of tourist cooperation between our two countries which has been very much in existence since the 70s.

The fact that the centre is a government office, noted Herr Spatzler, shows the importance attached to the development of tourism by both countries. Last year 200,000 West German citizens visited the Soviet Union. Naming the favourite cities

of FRG travellers Herr Spatzler cited Moscow and Leningrad, the museum towns of Samarkand, Kiev and Bukhara, the ancient Russian cities of Suzdal, Vladimir and Rostov-the-Grand. Soberly attractive many people, as do the Black Sea resorts of Yalta and Sochi. Travel by car is becoming increasingly popular.

The opening of the West German Tourist Centre in Moscow is an important event, testifying to growing ties in tourism between our two countries, and between Europe, for Lufthansa Airlines, daily flights now connect Frankfurt on the Main with Moscow and Leningrad. One hopes that, with all, tourism will be opened to the future thus expanding the possibilities for tourism.

Marina AMAROVA, Alexander BUTSEV

SOVIET PUBLIC CONDEMNS EXECUTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Moscow. The Soviet public has protested vigorously at the latest crime committed by the racist government in South Africa. On June 9, the regime executed three courageous men, who fought for the national liberation of their country — T. Mogaeane, J. Mosele, and M. Molea, activists of the African National Congress of South Africa. The condemnation comes to a statement issued by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. By carrying out this execution the South African authorities have violated Protocol One of the Geneva

Convention for the three men should have been regarded as prisoners of war. In this way the racist regime, which claims to fulfil the role of defender of "Western democracy" in the south of Africa and to be the "champions of civilization" has demonstrated its utter disregard for world public opinion and for standards of international law. The Soviet public expresses its solidarity with the struggle of the South African patriots and is confident that nothing can prevent the South African people's victory over the racist regime, says the statement.

USSR-GDR COMMISSION: 33rd MEETING

On June 8-9, the 33rd meeting took place in Moscow of the Inter-Governmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. The Commission, established the main trends in cooperation in the area of the agro-industrial complex and the GDR's participation in the solution of the tasks set out in the USSR Food Programme. Among other decisions taken large-scale measures

were outlined for the introduction of modern technological processes and the creation of new and the modernization of existing capacities in branches of the economy linked with agricultural production. Mutual agreements were signed on joint designing of technologies and equipment for the efficient processing of agricultural produce and the production of a number of foodstuffs.

MOSCOW SIGHTS



Photo by Boris Kaulan



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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● AN ALLEY OF FRIENDSHIP HAS BEEN PLANTED BY MONGOLIAN STUDENTS STUDYING IN THE SOVIET CITY OF IRKUTSK. The trees will line the new street named after the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator. More than five hundred Mongolian young men and women are receiving higher or secondary specialized education in Irkutsk. The Mongolian People's Republic has awarded honorary orders to Irkutsk University, the Polytechnic Institute, the National Economy Institute and to teachers training institute for their training of Mongolian specialists.

● NAVIGATION HAS BEGUN ON THE KAMCHATKA RIVER ON THE KAMCHATKA PENINSULA. The first caravan of ships carrying machines, fertilizer and seeds has already set out upstream. On the way back the ships will carry timber. During the present navigation the river ships are to deliver 430 thousand tonnes of cargo.

● SEASON HAS OPENED ON ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR TOURIST ROUTES IN THE COUNTRY — THE GOLDEN RING AROUND MOSCOW. It passes through 15 ancient Russian cities declared protected monuments. They abound in architectural and historic monuments, museums with collections of old Russian art. For example, the famous Assumption Cathedral with the fresco by the great artist Andrei Rublev is situated in Vladimir founded early in the 13th century.

MORE WATER FOR THE CANALS

A major farming canal has been created in Kirghizia, a constituent republic in Central Asia. It appeared when waters from the Konurghat River flowed along the concrete bed of a new twenty-kilometre canal which has been built at the height of two kilometres above the sea level to irrigate a thousand hectares of reclaimed land in the Toktogul District.

For the first time the farmers here have sown grain crops and perennial grasses. The concrete lining of the canal prevents infiltration, while automated intake and outlet structures save up additional reserves of water which will be enough to raise

the amount of water supplies to two thousand hectares of arable land. This thrifty attitude to water in the republic where arable lands have grown to one million hectares in area, has become one of the most important tasks in irrigation. An anti-infiltration coating is provided in the construction of the new and reconstruction of the existing canals.

Direct aqueducts are built in places with meandering earth channels to double the amount of water carried by the canals like the Kalma, the Osmen, the Big Talassky, the Tyupsky and others, with a total length of more than 3,000 kilometres. The malleable workers in Kirghizia are planning to reclaim 75 thousand of irrigated lands in the course of the present five-year plan period.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SUNSHINE IN THE HOME

Architects try to ensure that the new flats they design are as sunny as possible. Good natural lighting makes for a happy and relaxed atmosphere in the home.

To help architects test their ideas on light distribution Soviet physicists have designed an "artificial sky" which reproduces the lighting conditions in any locality or on any object in different climatic zones and at different times of the day.

To ensure that a building catches more sunlight it is sometimes enough to reverse it or just to shift it a little. Calculations on light distribution made with the use of the new complex have already been taken into account in the design of several industrial projects. The results of further experiments are soon to be made available to architects planning new houses.

NATIONAL GENE BANK FOR ANIMALS

SELSKAYA ZILIN writes about a unique experiment being undertaken by the Siberian department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in the Gornaya Altai Autonomous Region, where they are setting up a large-scale animal breeding farm having three targets in view.

The first is to preserve the rare breeds and birds entered in the Red Data Book of the USSR. The second is to include them into the selection cycle, making use of all possible gene combinations and hybrid animal breeding techniques. The third is to find ways of domesticating those representatives of wild nature which have the potential to become a new branch of animal breeding.

This wide-ranging gene bank is breaking new ground: so well as collecting samples of all the Siberian fauna, then of the fauna of the whole country, it will proceed, in future, to collect samples from other countries.

The normal approach to the problem, both at home

and abroad, is to create reserves for one or more animal species. Here they are to set up a national gene bank similar to the one for plants pioneered by the Soviet Academician Nikolai Vavilov.

Why have they chosen the Altai Mountains for the experiment? The local climate has been recognized as possessing universal characteristics suited to beasts and birds coming from different zones and regions. The mountains preclude the danger of rivalry between various members of the species over fodder and the spread of epizootics. In addition, comments the paper, the local Altai population are born animal breeders.

THE CITY OF THE FUTURE — WHAT WILL IT LOOK LIKE?

The answers to this question will be provided by the results of the "Ecopolis" programme, which is of present being tested in the small town of Puchchino, on the Oka River in the Moscow Region, writes the MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper.

An ecopolis is an ecologically perfect town, or a bridge between a highly technological society, civilization and nature. It is intended that the "Ecopolis" programme provide the foundations for a scientific theory of how an urban area should be shaped and put into harmony with its environment.

For several years now, the streets, public gardens and surroundings of Puchchino have been subjected to close attention from scientists and students. They are carrying out thorough studies of such things as how many birds are to be found within the city and outside; how many caterpillars and frogs are crushed by cars on the highways; the number of berries and mushrooms gathered by the inhabitants of Puchchino from the surroundings of the town; and the amount of food and cadmium accumulated by plants and collected growing along busy roads. They are also after the answers to hundreds of other questions.

The information gathered as a result of the experiment will enable to be made in the future on recommendations how to plan and build towns. The programme has already yielded practical results.

A system of green areas has been set up in some parts of the town and a children's ecological station in order that young people be brought up to be aware of the need for conservation. It has been decided that the town Soviet set up a special ecological service. In the future it is expected that the results of the "Ecopolis" programme will be made use of by other small towns. The experiment of present being carried out in Puchchino will spread far beyond the town boundaries.

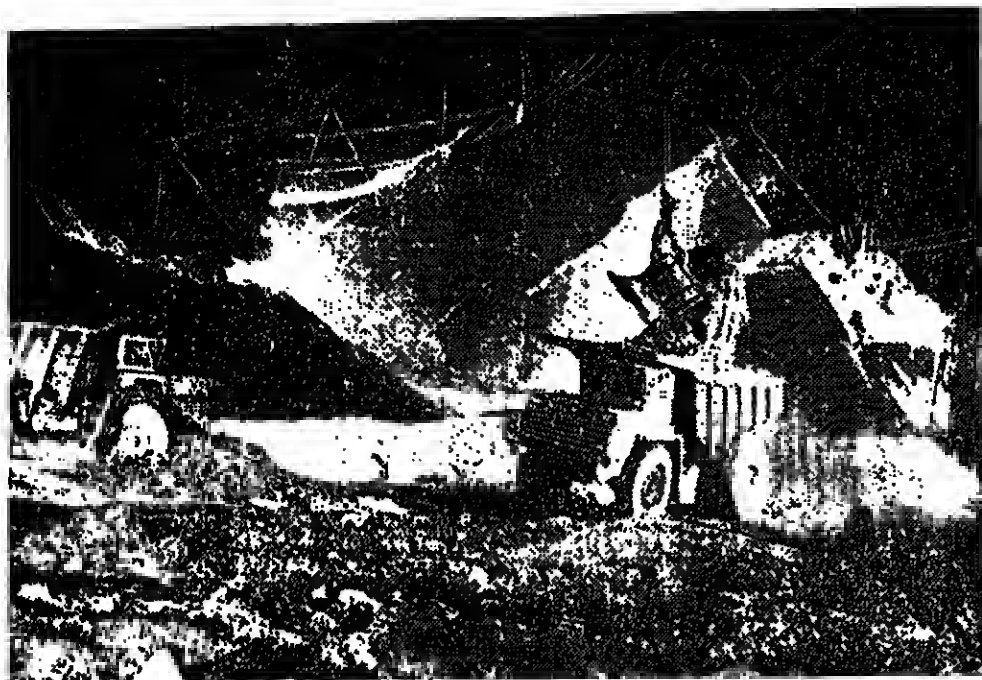
HYDRO-ACCUMULATING POWER STATIONS TO RELIEVE PEAK LOADS

One of the problems of modern power industry is that there is a sharp rise in the demand for electricity in the morning and evening, causing the so-called peak loads, when the consumption of electricity rises by one-third as against all other hours. How can this problem be solved? There are two solutions, notes the STROITELNAYA GAZETA. One either has to build up all higher the power capacities of the existing nuclear and thermal power stations so that they can cope adequately with peak loads, or build special stations to generate additional electricity in those peak hours.

It is obvious that the second solution, envisaging the construction of hydro-accumulating stations, is alone with gas turbine installations, the more economical. One such station, the Koyshyadorakovo is being built in the Baita Republic of Lithuania. Many of the technological solutions employed in the construction of this station, rated at 1.6 million kW are experimental. During peak load hours a whole sea of water will pass through its turbines from the upper lake into the lower reservoir and then, by making use of surplus electricity at night, the water will be pumped back from the lower reservoir into the upper lake.

The newspaper stresses that the presence of an upper lake and an accumulating reservoir enables another problem to be solved — that of irrigating agricultural land in adjacent areas.

KUZNETSK COAL BASIN



The Krasnogorsky open-cast, the largest in the Kemerovskoy association in the Kuznetsk basin in Siberia, produces coal by the cheapest method.

The Kuznetsk basin which is situated in the country's east, is one of the largest in the Soviet Union. It mostly lies in the Kemerovskoy Region with dozens of mines and open-casts and enrichment factories. Deep under Siberia there lie coal seams over thirty metres thick, which can be mined as open-casts, and, what is more important, a considerable part of local coal is suitable for coke production.

Over the current five-year plan period there will be a considerable increase to coal produc-

tion in the Kuznetsk basin. A major part of the growth will be ensured by the highly profitable open-casts. In 1983 alone the Kemerovskoy association will supply the national economy with 6 million 675 thousand tonnes of the fuel.

High production rates naturally require modern and efficient equipment. The basin's most powerful walking excavator was brought here from the Urals heavy engineering plant, in Sverdlovsk, at the beginning of the current five-year plan period (1981-85). The fact that it took over 100 trucks to carry it gives a sufficiently clear idea of its power.

In the photo: operations in the Krasnogorsky open-cast go on round the clock.

Power station built in Uzbekistan

The first two units 35,000 kW each have come into service of the Andizhan hydroelectric power station in Uzbekistan, a Soviet Central Asian republic. Under way to the assembly of another two such units, which are to be completed by the end of the year. The Andizhan reservoir with water 40,000 hectares of virgin lands and improves water supply to 400,000 hectares of the arable land in the Pargana Valley. The new station will provide energy for the cotton plantations and livestock farms now being built there.

MAN-MADE MALACHITE

For the first time yet in this country the Uralzhiya Semestvety (Ural's semiprecious stones) association in central Sverdlovsk has begun growing malachite which can rival its counterpart in the old storerooms of the Ural mountains.

When the first quality malachite samples were obtained, Ukrainian specialists designed installations for malachite commercial production, with that monitors now polishing the manufacturing techniques.

After a disappointing beginning, the developers listened to the advice of the old masters. Like in natural conditions, they resorted to varying temperatures and admixtures of various minerals, a stratagem which ultimately produced fine malachite crystals.

Ship caravan to cross three oceans

Powerful rescue tug "Yegor", "Bison" and "Amelny" are towing a floating dock at 230 metres long from the Black Sea to the city of Vladivostok in the Soviet Far East.

This is the first towing operation of such a large dock over such a long distance, which will take several months to complete.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

Concerts in Znamensky Monastery



The former Znamensky Monastery, one of the most remarkable sights of the Zaryadye area, in central Moscow, is but a stone's throw away from the Rossiya Hotel.

In the second half of the 16th century this site formed part of Nikita Romanov's Moscow estate. His grandson, the first Russian tsar, the founder of the Romanov dynasty, also founded the Znamensky Monastery.

According to an early manuscript, the monastery's two-tier church was built to last by several masons for the princely sum of

650 roubles. Due to the proximity of the Moskva River the church was constructed on 2,600 oak piles.

The various buildings making up the complex have been totally renovated. Concerts of Russian 18th-19th-century music are given in the monastery's ceremonial hall which has excellent acoustics, every Thursday evening at 7 pm. There are also performances by choirs.

Tickets are available from the Moscow Travel Bureau at 1 Gorky St. (Telephone: 263-80-28 and 263-75-81.)

Science and technology

EQUIPMENT

FOR FORESTRY INDUSTRY

Low-quality timber and timber waste will be put to better use with the aid of new models of a shredder (stationary and portable) now being manufactured at the Zhitomir plant of forestry engineering in the Ukraine.

The new machines shred twigs, brushwood and board ends. The units provide for high production of technological raw materials and are reliable in operation. The plant will produce shredders for a hundred forestry areas a year.

Plant engineers have also invented and produced other machines and equipment facilitating comprehensive usage of timber. These include new hand-operated production lines for shaving boards, units for making container boards and sets of equipment for mushroom cooking stations. This year the Zhitomir plant will supply the country's forestry areas with over one thousand such machines and mechanisms.

ANOTHER JOB

FOR THE LASER

Soviet scientists have invented a laser optical device for processing small-particle pictures to improve the efficiency of a computer's examination of the microscopic structure of metals and biological tissues. This results in higher precision in research and cuts down the time required for tests.

It is believed that the new optical system will be of great use in metallurgy, biology and other fields. It will help biologists, for example, speed up the time they spend on biochemical analysis and on observation of the structural changes of living cells. In robot construction the system can be employed for teaching robots to identify items carried on the assembly line.

NEW

PILE-DRIVING MACHINES

New pile-driving machines, named Yermak after the 16th-century Russian Siberian pioneer, are to replace electrodrill-drillers at the Balkal-Amur Railway construction project, in the Far East. The new machine is driven by compressed air supplied by the same compressors stations that operate the drilling rigs.

works as if she were a producer. Two main approaches predominate in her art: the development of her own scenarios often based on works of literature; and the portrayal of popular actors playing famous parts.

Georgi STREINIKOV

USSR: state concern for the family

The population in Tajikistan grows each year by 120 thousand people. Such is the forecast covering the remainder of the current millennium made by the demographers of the Central Asian republic. With the above forecast in view, the government has decided to increase its allocations for the construction of children's medical establishments and for payments to their personnel. There are now more than 20 doctors per every 10 thousand inhabitants of the republic, with paediatricians and obstetricians predominating. Children are

provided with close medical supervision from birth.

The Soviet state which is interested in the growth of population, is carrying out a number of comprehensive social and economic measures to encourage large families, to create suitable living conditions for newlyweds and to further develop the network of children's preschool establishments. While in 1970 there were 9.28 million children attending the country's kindergartens and creches, in 1981 there were 14.75 million.

Mothers receive from the state a one-time grant for the third child, and monthly grants for the fourth and every subsequent child. Women who have five or more children over 16 years of age are provided with additional bonuses when they reach pensionable age.

Wood-seasoning process

Nearly a century separates two identical in shape and size from the same piece of water-seasoned oak. The seasoning process was very different in the two cases. While it takes nearly a hundred years for a piece of oak to season in natural conditions, the process only requires a month of factory.

Water-seasoned oak has always been at a premium. Well-seasoned trunks were sought for at the bottom of rivers and lakes. Now researchers have come up with an artificial water-seasoning process, with timber seasoning ranging from light-brown to black.

This raw material is in particular demand at parquet-making factories. An experimental working combine, in the town of Kiverity in the Volyn Region of the Ukraine, produces 50,000 sq m of parquet a year, and the addition of another section, currently under construction, will treble this figure.

Tigers in the Far East

There are about 200 tigers, larger than the Indian variety, in the forests of the Soviet Far East. The prominent Soviet zoologist Viktor Zhivotchenko believes that there is a need to worry over the loss of the Siberian tiger. Thorough measures for their protection were started over thirty years ago, he said. Shooting and then catching tiger cubs were prohibited. Thanks to this, as well as to the setting up of two reserves, the number of tigers has grown and continues to grow. Not even the snow interferes with their breeding, although it lies on the ground for 3 and 5 months here. We only take those heads which have grown accustomed to feeding on domestic animals and have become potentially dangerous. The rest of them do not bother us.

Sculpture in porcelain

In these photos you see work by Asya Brzhevnitskaya, a member of the USSR Union of Artists and senior sculptor at the Dulevo Porcelain Works. A more complete idea about the

numerous themes to her porcelain sculpture can be gained from a visit to an exhibition of her work to be seen at the All-Union Museum of Decorative and Applied Art. The sculptures



● "The Inspector-General" by Asya Brzhevnitskaya

VIEWPOINT

Publishing in Georgia

Elgudza NIAGRADZE

Chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution

Way back in the far distant past the Georgian poem "The Man in the Panther's Skin" by Shota Rustaveli was regarded as an essential element of every child's education. And even in the 18th-19th centuries there already existed archives in Georgia containing massive and valuable collections of books.

Today 2,500 titles are published each year in Georgia (population — over 5.1 million) in editions of up to 17 million copies.

There are four major publishers in Georgia. They publish books in the following fields: academic, reference, scientific, political, literary, technical, children's as well as literature, the latter accounting for almost half of the whole output.

Certain "sociologists" are in the habit of talking about the "renaissance" of Georgian literature, maintaining that it is losing its distinctive national character. Let me quote a few facts to show how mistaken such views are: 1,500 titles are published annually in the Georgian language and, what is more, in big editions.

"The Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language" in 8 volumes is of great significance in the cultural life of the republic; the first five volumes of the Georgian Soviet Encyclopedia and the two special volumes "Georgian SSR" — have been published both in Georgian and to Russian. The 13-volume academic edition "Georgian Folk Poetry" is almost complete, and work is starting on the 5-volume anthology "The Georgian Poem". The above is, of course, far from being a complete list of all the books published in Georgia.

Occasionally our foreign critics go to the other extreme — accusing us of nationalism and of paying too little attention to the languages and cultures of the other minor nationalities living on our territory. These accusations come at a time when we are publishing fiction and socio-political literature to large editions in Abkhazian and Ossetian as well as in Russian, Armenian and Azerbaijan. The Russian classics and the works of contemporary writers are issued in big editions, as are works by authors representing the other peoples of the USSR. In turn Georgian literature is translated into the language of the other constituent republics. This interchange helps enrich our literature and culture taken as a whole.

We also publish books in the English, French, German, Spanish, Arab, Persian and Turkish languages. These are textbooks, anthologies, dictionaries, works by Georgian writers and volumes on the Georgian line arts and architecture for which there is a growing demand abroad.

Nor should we forget the great number of translations into Georgian of works by foreign authors. Georgian publishers always take part in the Moscow International Book Fair where they acquire publication and translation rights of new foreign works. In turn foreign publishers buy rights to publish works by Georgian writers.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

LYDIA KOVALYOVA



Lydia Kovalyova as Cleo-Cle-San.
Photo by Georgi Solovov

USSR Bolshoi Theatre soloist Lydia Kovalyova made her first appearance to opera singing the part of Tatyana in Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin". The Bolshoi stage has seen many a Tatyana, but none to compare with Kovalyova who seems to be the living incarnation of Pushkin's own description of his heroine: "Tatyana had a rare Russian soul...".

Kovalyova who has been singing with the Bol-

shoi for the past ten years has over 20 parts to her credit. It would appear that vocal or intonational difficulties are unknown to the singer who delights audiences with the purity and ease of her singing, and by her light and at the same time powerful voice with its crystal-clear sound. Conductors single out her loyalty to the composer's score.

Says Bolshoi conductor Fyodor Maslennikov: Lydia Kovalyova sings melodiously and beautifully. She has a fine strong and clear voice, it is permissible to compare the vocalism of conductor and sculptor, then either's success depends in large measure on their material — Lydia Kovalyova is ideal material for the conductor.

Kovalyova had a difficult childhood. Her father died as a very young man in 1941 defending Moscow, and soon afterwards her mother died. Lydia started to earn her living at an early age and had a passion for singing, while working as a typist in the town of Kurgan beyond the Urals she sang as an amateur.

She was later to study at the Leningrad Conservatoire and, having graduated, joined the company of a theatre in Yekaterinburg, capital of the Mari Autonomous Republic on the Volga. She also taught in a music school and led the theatre's choir.

Caution, naturalness, simplicity and kindness are the distinguishing traits in Kovalyova's performance — whether she sings Antonida from "Ivan Susanin", Maria from "The Tsar's Bride", Madame Bullerby or Tatyana, her latest role.

Her Maria evokes not only the pain of compassion, while her Madame Bullerby in not a bit divorced from life. She has not lost her mind, and with magnanimity and nobleness faces death for the sake of good.

Kovalyova is at present working on the part of Violetta from the opera "La Traviata" and has plans to sing Elza in Richard Wagner's "Lohengrin". Lessons from "Ivan Tsvetkov" by Verdi and Lyudmila from Glazunov's opera "Russian and Lyudmila".

Margaret ANOKHINA

Georgian art: international symposium in Tbilisi

The 4th international symposium on Georgian art has come to an end in Tbilisi. It was attended by art critics from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Baku and other Soviet cities, as well as by scholars from France, the GDR, Yugoslavia, Greece, Belgium and other countries. For a week those taking part discussed to over 150 reports devoted to ancient and modern Georgian art. Of late there has been a

considerable rise of interest in Georgian art, said Academician Vakhung Beridze, Director of the G. Chuhelishvili Institute of History of the Georgian Arts, attached to the republican Academy of Sciences. This is due in no small measure both to the way art has prospered in the Soviet period as well as to expanding contacts with many foreign scholars. This is proved by international symposiums on

Georgian art, held in Italy, the first one—in Bergamo, followed by others in 1980—in Bari and Lecce; by the courses of lectures on Georgian architecture and painting, given in many countries, by books on the subject brought out by foreign publishers, and by exhibitions of the work of Georgian artists.

Many foreign art critics come to study in our institute. They work on manuscripts, participate in expeditions studying the republic's cultural monuments, and familiarize themselves with modern Georgian art. On their return to their respective countries they publish books on the art of Soviet Georgia.

Moscow Film Festival

In slightly over a month the 15th International Moscow Film Festival will open to the Soviet capital. As of today, more than one hundred countries, and five international and six national organizations have confirmed their intention of taking part. The countries of the socialist community, Afghanistan, the Cape Verde Republic, Ethiopia, Denmark, the United States, Japan, Italy, and Turkey are only some of the nations who will be participating. Quite a few famous film makers, directors, and actors who have won recognition and popularity with Soviet cinemagoers will soon be arriving in Moscow.

The festival's programme which has been confirmed, includes films submitted in the three competition categories, as well as the screening of non-competition films and information viewing.

This year for the first time, the Moscow festival will include retrospective shows of films made by three of the world's leading film makers — Stanley Kramer, René Clément, and Raj Kapoor.

Visits to Moscow film studios and discussions with film makers are included on the festival programme.

Gorky Theatre from Leningrad continues its performances in Moscow in packed houses. Included in the company's repertoire for the tour are Russian classics: two of this season's new productions — Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya" and "The Seagull" — by Mikhael Svetlov — and plays by modern Soviet and foreign playwrights, for instance, "The Glass Menagerie" by D. L. Coburn, and Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus". Productions are by Georgi Torstenson.

In the photo: scene from the play "Amadeus".



THEATRE AND PEACE

"World theatre. World understanding. World peace" is the motto of the 20th jubilee International Theatre Institute Congress, sponsored by UNESCO, which has opened in Berlin.

Many theatre people from all over the world, the Soviet Union included, have come here for this representative forum.

Attention at the congress is focused on the social and political activities of theatre workers, their role as citizens,

and the interplay of various cultures and their function in promoting world understanding and peace.

The congress will also discuss a range of specifically professional and organizational problems.

The Soviet delegation, made up of noted directors, actors and theatre critics, is led by Mikhail Tservov, President of the Soviet National Centre of the International Theatre Institute.

CHALIAPIN: RARE PHOTOS FOUND

Photographs of the great Russian singer Fyodor Chaliapin have been found in the cellar of the State Archives of Documentary Films and Photographs of the Byelorussian SSR. The amateur-like photos must have been taken by a close friend. They include a rare portrait of the singer taken at home and a photo of the celebrated

performer for his anniversary. Chaliapin is photographed not only in New York, La Havre, Berlin and Amsterdam but also with his family and daughter and among farm workers. One of the photos shows him shooting a horse.

The photos, which are still being studied, have yet to be published.

'Shapes and Models'

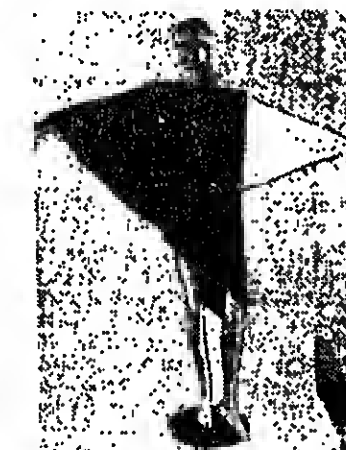
"Shapes and Models" is the name of an exhibition of works by Richard Napier, from France, which is now to be seen at the Shchegolev Architectural Museum in Moscow.

The 32-year-old master is an employee at the famous Paris firm of Pierre Cardin and an art adviser for UNESCO.



The 300 items on display include illustrations to books he has written, himself, photographs of architectural monuments, as well as examples of design, and fashion models.

This exhibition is very important for us, Napier said, because it is the first time that I have exhibited so many aspects of my art. This is my first Moscow show, and I hope it won't be the last. I have not only had projects in mind for instance in "Moscow-Leningrad" photographic album.



WHAT'S ON!

June 11-13

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kramlino), 11, 12 — Igor Molodtsov Ensemble of Folk Dance of the USSR. 13 — A gala concert — closing performances by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre from Leningrad.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq) Guest performances by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre (Leningrad). 11, 12 — Petrov, "Meyakovskiy Begina" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) Guest performances by the Vienna National Opera Theatre: 11 (even), 12 (odd) — Kaiman, "The Gypsy Princess"; 11 (odd), 12 (even) — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

Operetta Theatre (5 Pushkinskaya St.) 11 — Kaiman, "The Gypsy Princess"; 12 (odd) — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry"; 12 (even) — Lehar, "The Merry Widow"; 13 — Gadzhiev, "A Crossroads".

FILMS

Illumery Hippodrome (Indis, 2 parts).

About the tragic fate of two sisters. Cinema "Dobryye Nochi" (Dobrynskiy Sq). Metro Dobrynskiy.

A lively rainbow (Coty Film Studio, USSR).

The film, addressed to young spectators, tells about people with a gift for poetry, kindness and honesty.

Cinema: "Kosmos" (18 Pskovskiy Sq). Metro VDNKh.

EXHIBITIONS

Pushkin Museum of New Art (12 Volkonskiy Sq). An exhibition of about 50 works by the Italian artist Giorgio de Chirico, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. On Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro — Kropotkinskiy.

Friendship House (18 Pskovskiy Sq). An exhibition of drawings by an exhibition of drawings by the Estonian artist, Ilmar Pelt.

The Estonian artist, Ilmar Pelt, landscapes, abstract, modern, monumental and natural, monuments and modern, although of the same cities. Daily, except Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro — Arbat.

BUSINESS

JUBILEE OF ITALIAN BANK

The Banca Commerciale Italiana has celebrated the 10th anniversary of the opening of its office in Moscow. A delegation from the bank, led by its President Antonio Monti, visited the Soviet capital.

We are very satisfied with our operations on the Soviet market, Mr Monti told our correspondent. Our Moscow office helps promote links between Italian businessmen and Soviet counterparts. We first established contacts with the USSR very early in 1924, and are now cooperating on a long-term basis.

Significantly our relations with the USSR State Bank, the

Vneshtorgbank of the USSR, and other credit and finance institutions are characterized by trust and understanding.

The world is now undergoing a major crisis—high taxes, high interest rates, inflation, unemployment, a general decline to economic development, so it is imperative to improve international cooperation. I am not a politician but would like to stress that those politicians striving to obstruct contacts and create mutual trust are acting very badly. I believe that relations between nations should be marked by goodwill, which would help eliminate difficulties, he pointed out.

CONTRASTS AT LE BOURGET

A record number of participants—more than 900 companies and firms from 29 countries, including the USSR, attended the traditional 35th International Air Show in France this year.

At Le Bourget the Soviet Union displayed peaceful technology, reflecting its desire for the development of international cooperation and trade. Hundreds of thousands of visitors to our pavilion examined with great interest exhibits relating to the exploration of outer space in the interests of mankind.

Many people have a different assessment of the American participation in the show. This year, possibly in order to avoid complaints from visitors, the United States gave up the idea of demonstrating the cruise missile, which "edged" its display two years ago. But, despite this, the Boeing aircraft with Shuttle spacecraft was shown off with great pomp at Le Bourget and in the skies over the French capital.

Société Générale de Banque S. A. in Moscow

Count Eric de Villegas de Cernamp, Chairman of the Belgian Société Générale de Banque S. A., called the bank Moscow office a major achievement. Helping to promote from the bank in entering the Soviet market, in establishing business contacts with Soviet organizations and diversifying mutual deliveries.

Luc Delvaux, who has worked for more than a year for the bank in Moscow, now takes over direction of the office.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Berninskaya Embankment), 11, 12, 13 — "Leningradskiy Berezhovskiy", a variety programme.

Concert Hall at the Olympic Village, 11, 12 — The People and Puppets variety ensemble. Included in the programme are "Three Graces" by V. Shukhin and "With Wide-Open Eyes" by L. Hall.

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FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium, 11 — Central Army Club vs Odessa Chernomorets 6 p.m.

Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostoknaya St.), 12 — Moscow Torpedo vs Kishinev Nistru. 5 p.m.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 12 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

June 11-13

In Moscow, city and region, the cool weather will continue with temperatures of +17, +18°C (on June 11, +17, +18°C) at night and of +13°, +14°C during the day. Overall, plus occasional rain at the beginning of the period, with drizzle, spells and rain later on in place.

Transcaucasia is experiencing heavy rain with hail in places as a result of cold air from the north of Europe moving into the region. Heavy rain, with hail, is also expected in the Caucasus.

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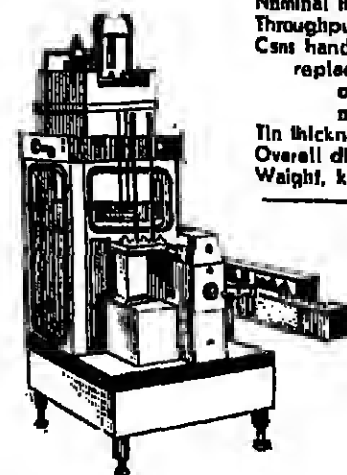
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CAN-SEALING MACHINES

B4-KZK-70 AUTOMATIC SEALING MACHINE

marks, seals and counts filled cylindrical tin cans in cannery production lines

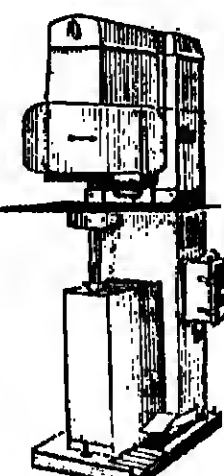


Nominal throughput, cans/min	125
Throughput settings, cans/min	80; 100; 125; 160
Cans handled (with special design replacement feeding mode), mm:	
outer diameter	50-105
outer height	35-125
Tin thickness, mm	0.2-0.3
Overall dimensions, mm	1900x1070x2070
Weight, kg	1900

B4-KZT-50 SEMI-AUTOMATIC SEALING MACHINE

joins end faces to bodies of cylindrical tin cans by double edge-curling seam; seals filled cans

Nominal throughput, cans/min	16-12
Cycling throughput, cans/min	45-5
Cans handled:	
outer diameter, mm	50-320
outer height, mm	20-320
Tin thickness, mm	0.22-0.36
Dimensions (base exclusive cabinet), mm	850x1300x1750
Weight, kg	780
Machine assembled	100
feeding for cans size	



35, Mostilovskaya Ul. 117330 Moscow, USSR. Tel. 143-86 60, 143 87-51
Telex 411008 TEHEX SU; 411228 TECEX SU

TECHMASHEXPORT

STANDARD-MESSO SEMINAR

The West German Standard-Messo company, which forms part of the Mannesmann concern, held a seminar in Moscow, held in seminar to Moscow with the assistance of the Soviet foreign trade association Vneshtorgprom. The subject of the seminar was new developments in processing pig iron and steel in ladle.

This is the first such seminar we have organized in the USSR. Egon Lasser, director of the firm, said in a press conference. Standard-Messo is a young Duisburg firm, a little more than 20 years old. But we already have good business contacts with such countries as the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Romania. We also supplied goods to the Soviet Union.

We are engaged in engineering in the sphere of chemical machine-building and the steel-making industry. I think that this held offers good opportunities for cooperation with Soviet experts, industrial cooperation, as we do not deal directly with the production of equipment.

In their reports at the seminar Standard-Messo experts acquainted their Soviet colleagues with the technology of steel-making industry. They also held talks on the use of the GDR's steel-making technology in the USSR.

SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

© The American firm of Dresser Industries has held a seminar in Moscow on mining equipment. A seminar arranged by another American firm, Hewlett-Packard, concentrated on the manufacture of medical and other instruments, and on electronic technologies. Both meetings were organized within the framework of agreements on scientific and technical cooperation concluded between the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and these two firms.

© The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology has assisted the USSR Ministry of the Merchant Marine and the Belgian firm of Schooten to hold a symposium on purification of the surface of the sea. One of the subjects discussed during the meetings which were held in Moscow and Novosibirsk was the use of chemicals in cleaning oil slicks.

© The British firm of BDO Mather & Platt has held a symposium in Moscow for representatives of Soviet research and industrial enterprises. Addressing the symposium, which was sponsored by the State Committee for Science and Technology, the firm's specialist delivered

reports on technology and equipment for establishing vibrations and for balancing turbine rotor blades.

© The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology has assisted the West German firm of Lurgi and Pöhl to arrange a symposium in Moscow on problems of combating dust. Representatives of Soviet industry and of research organizations were told about technologies and equipment used to solve the problem of dust, especially in the chemical industry.

© With assistance from the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology the Soviet State Scientific Center of Chemical Technology, a French firm, has held a symposium in Moscow on mineral fertilizers. The production and use of chemical phosphates and potassium fertilizers in agriculture were the subjects discussed.

© Specialists from the international world secretariat have delivered a number of lectures in Moscow on the removal of impurities from wool and on washing and combing. The lectures were sponsored by the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.